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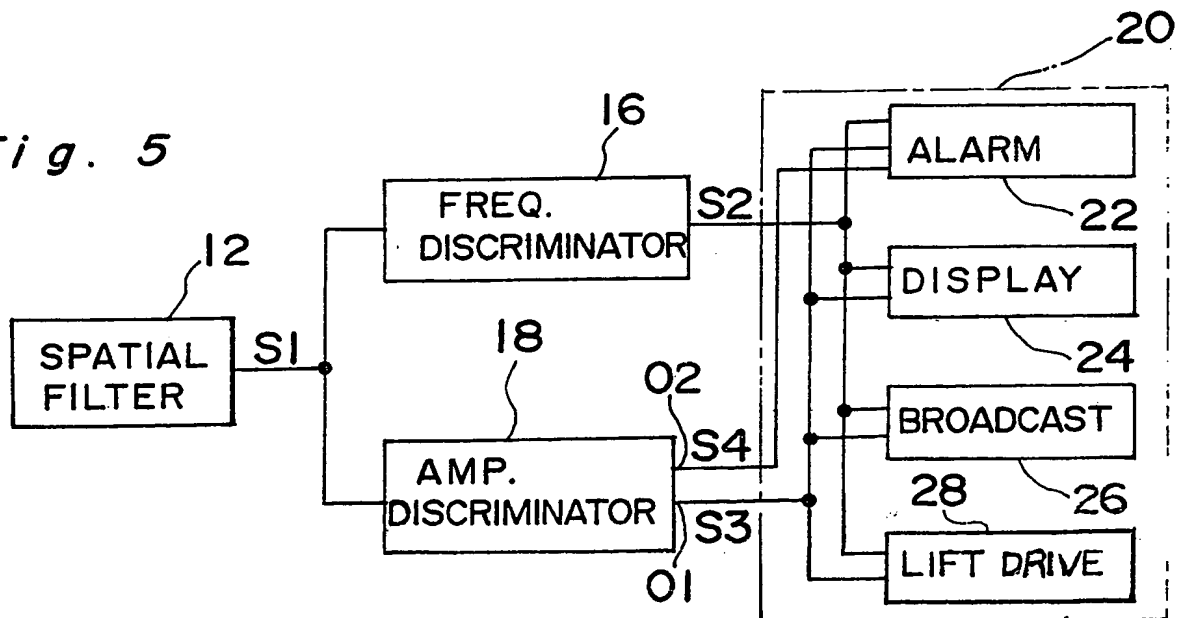
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 S2 T1 T20 T21 T28 T3 T7  
 T8  
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 (71) Applicant  
 Fujitec Co. Ltd.,  
 7-4 Utsubohommachi 1-  
 chome,  
 Nishi-ku,  
 Osaka-shi,  
 Osaka-fu,  
 Japan  
 (72) Inventors  
 Junichi Hirota,  
 Suteo Tsutsumi,  
 Hiroshi Koh  
 (74) Agent  
 Boulton, Wade and Tennant,  
 27 Farnival Street,  
 London,  
 EC4A 1PQ

## (54) Lift control system

(57) A lift control system includes a spatial filter 12 producing a signal 51 having various features, a discriminator 16 or 18 for discriminating one or more features of the signal, and for producing a control signal 52, 53 or 54 when at least one of the features discriminated falls in a predetermined range, and devices 20 to 26 connected to the discriminator and activated by the control signal. A detector views the area within and in front of the lift through a chequerboard or fence reticle (Figures 1 and 2, not shown) or through a hemispherical bowl having apertures which may contain cylindrical prisms (Figures 6 to 12, not shown). High frequency signals indicating rapid movement of people eg in panic, and high and low amplitude signals indicating flames and smoke, respectively, produce signals to stop the lift, open the doors, and broadcast warnings.

Fig. 5



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Fig. 1

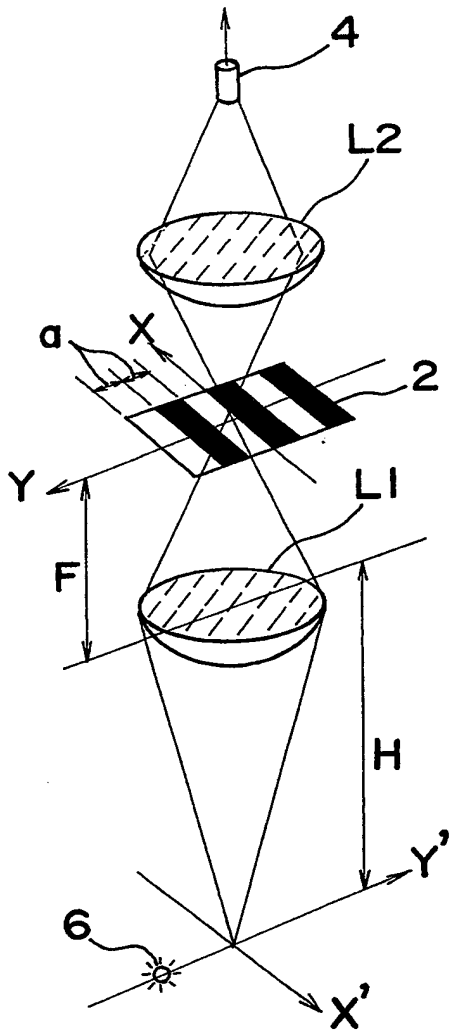


Fig. 2

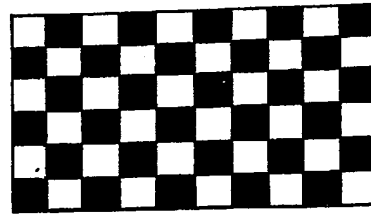


Fig. 3

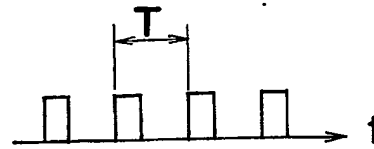


Fig. 4

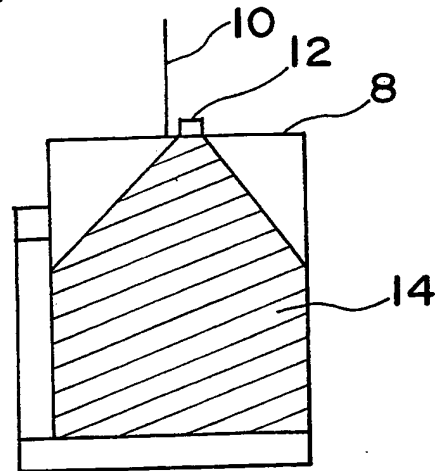


Fig. 5

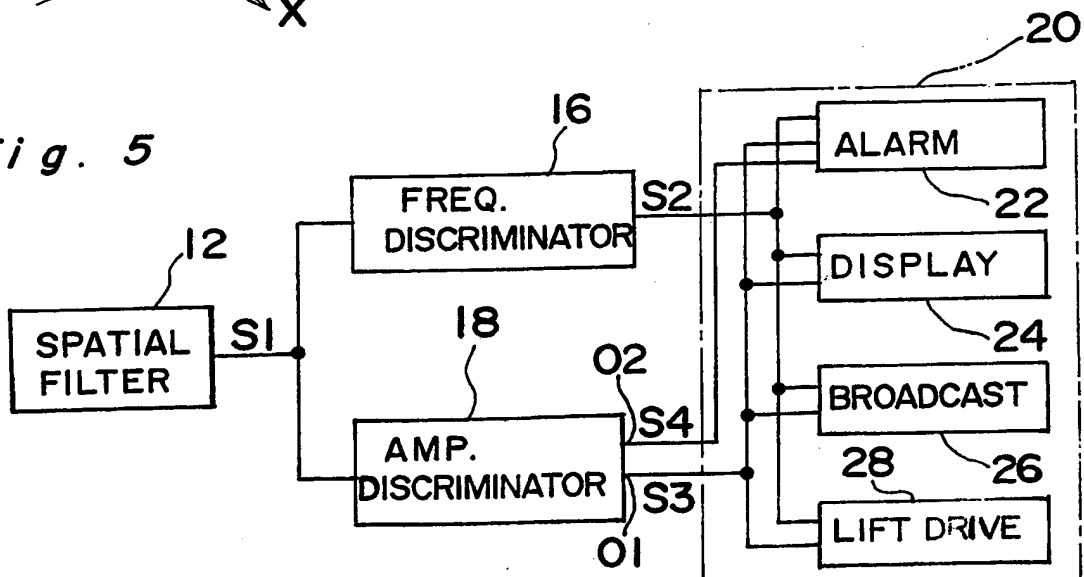


Fig. 6

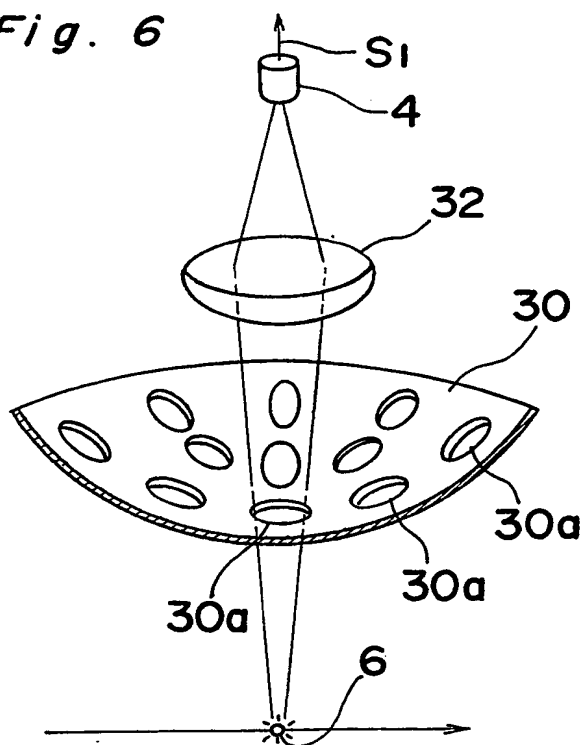


Fig. 7

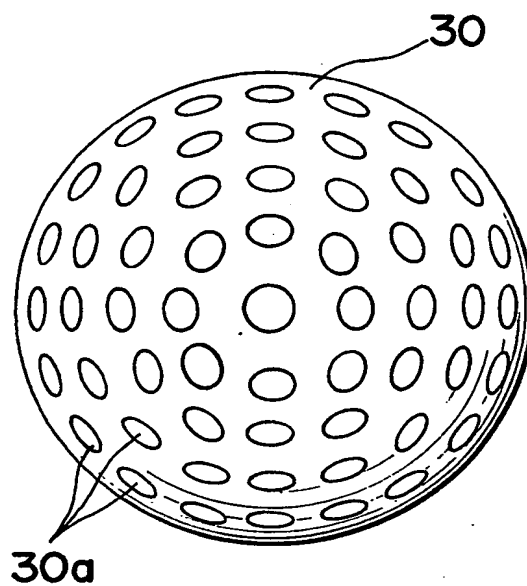


Fig. 8

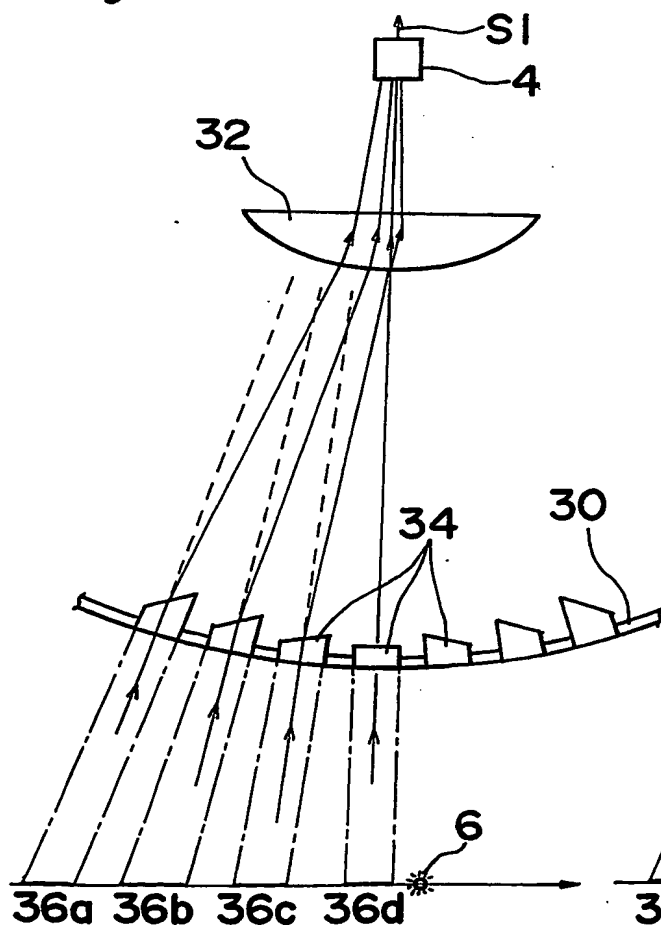


Fig. 9

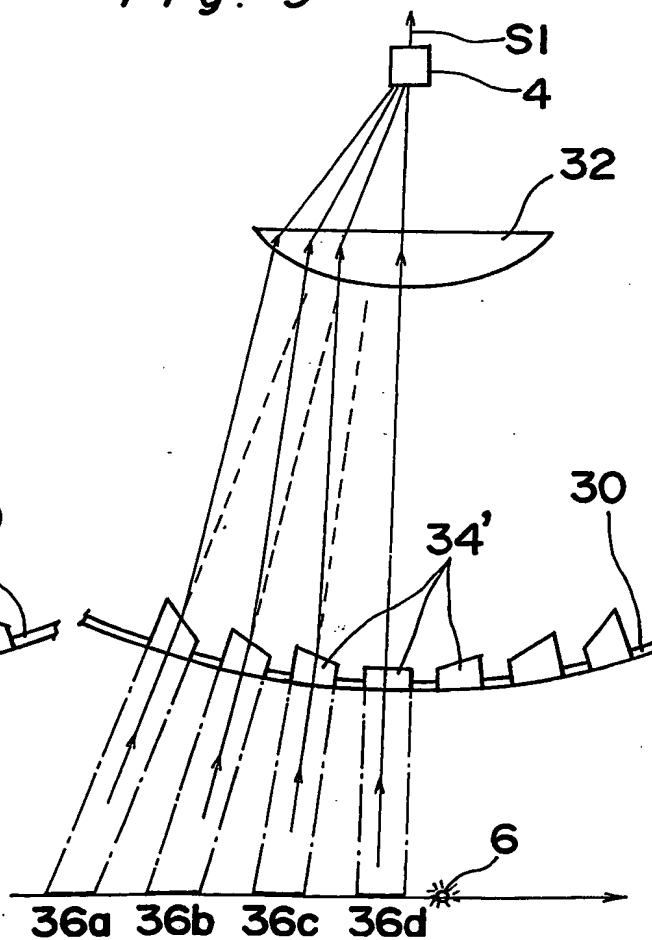


Fig. 10

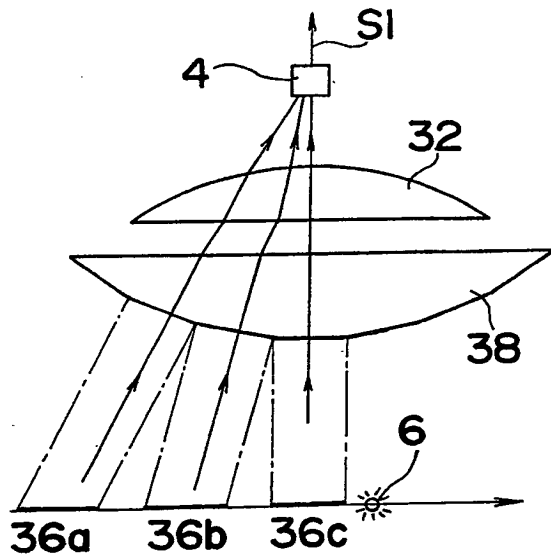


Fig. 11

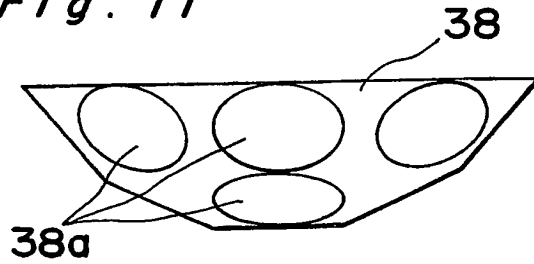


Fig. 12

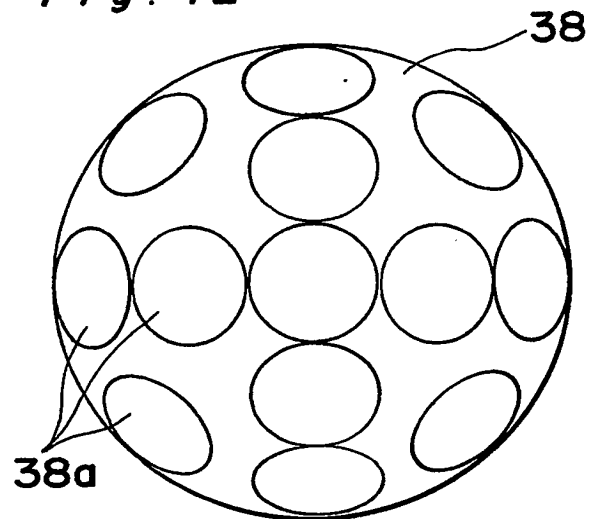


Fig. 13

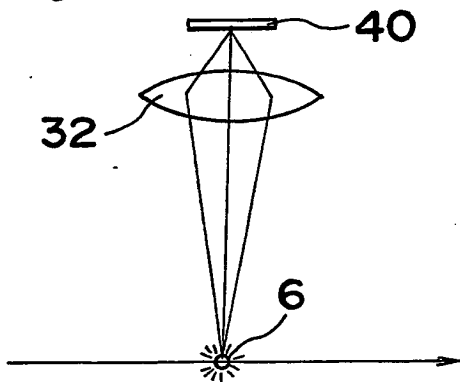


Fig. 14

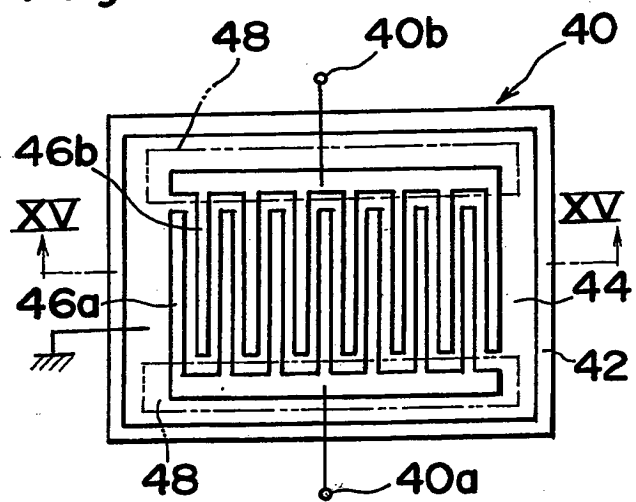


Fig. 16

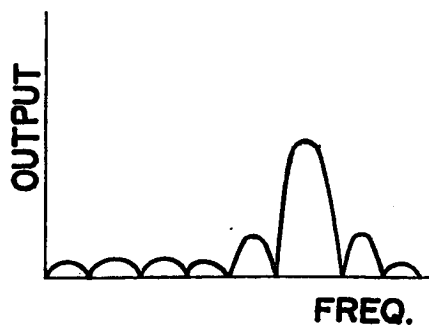
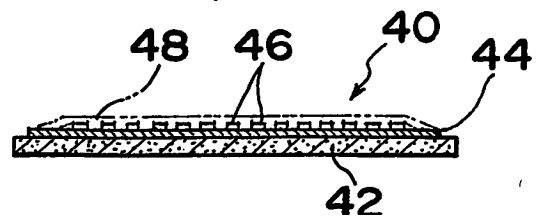


Fig. 15



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Fig. 17

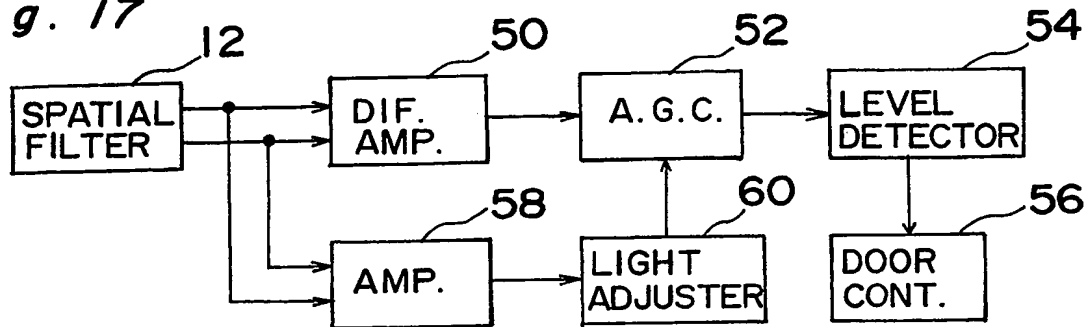


Fig. 18

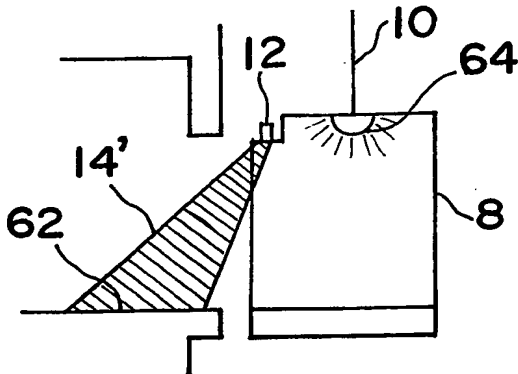


Fig. 20

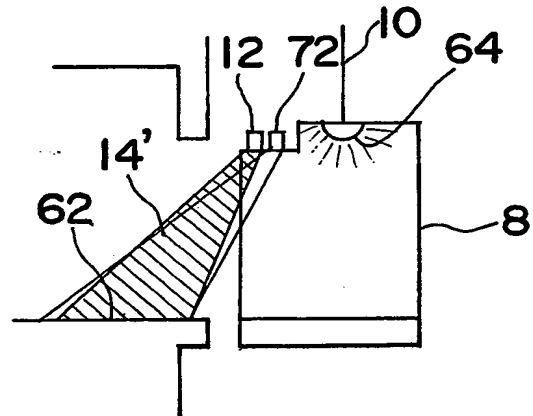


Fig. 19

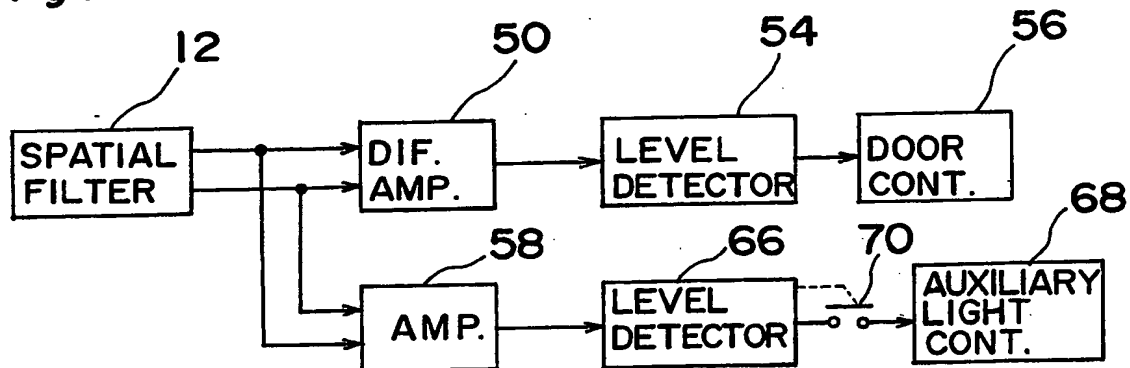


Fig. 21

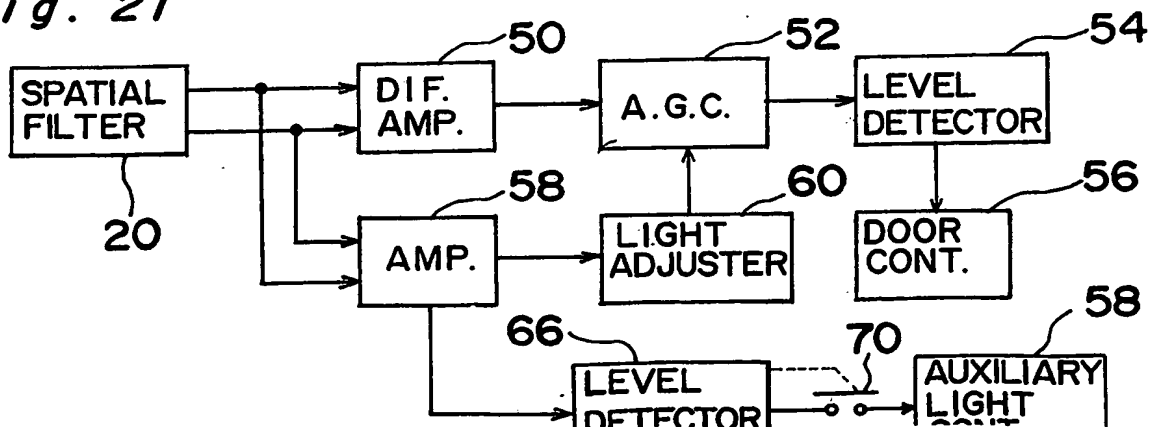


Fig. 22

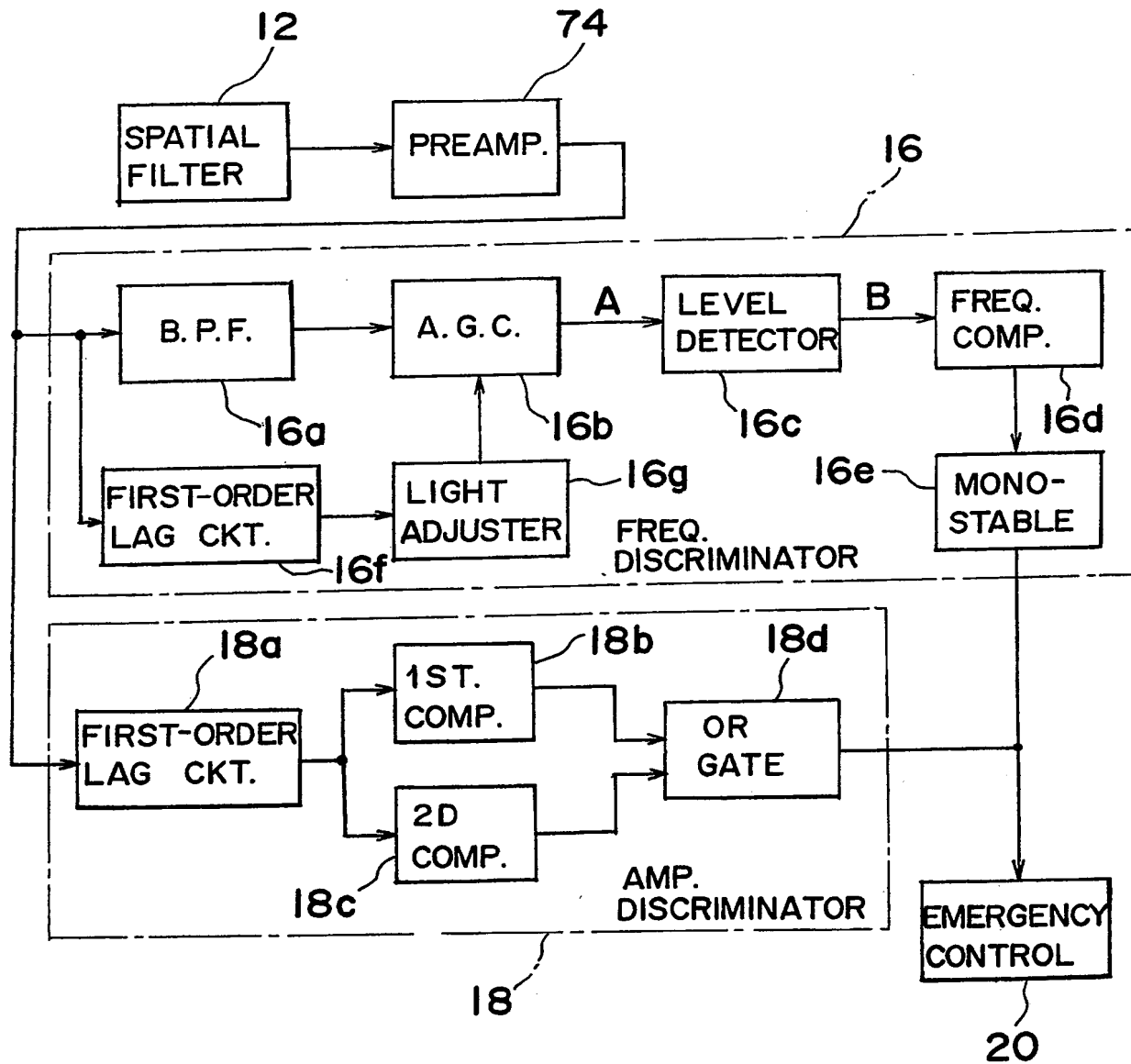


Fig. 23

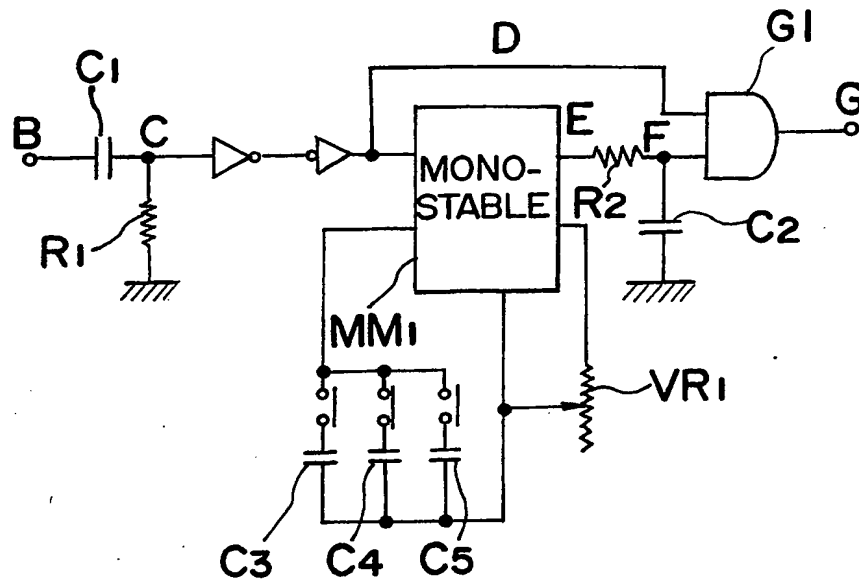
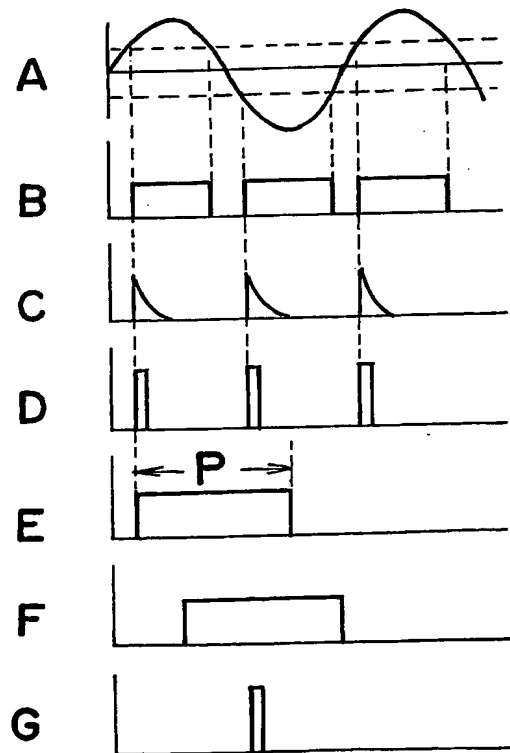


Fig. 24



## SPECIFICATION

### Lift control system

The present invention relates to a lift control system, and more particularly, to a system which can detect various events, such as movement of people or articles, fire break out, undesirable heat generation, panics caused by a violence or the like occurring inside a cage or on a floor in front of the cage with its door being opened, and which can control the lift, including the door, in such a manner as to cope with such events.

Conventionally, although there are devices which can detect one particular event of the above described events, no device or system has been proposed which can detect all the events by a single system. According to the prior art, the movement of people or articles including door is detected, for example, by a photoelectric control or a device utilizing electromagnetic wave or supersonic wave. However, such an electromagnetic wave or supersonic wave adversely affects signal transmission or even may harm human body. On the other hand, the presence and absence of people or articles is detected by a weight detector, but it often makes an erroneous detection when, e.g., children jump around in the cage. And, the fire break out is detected by any known fire alarm system utilizing a temperature detector or the like. As to the panics, an alarm system connected to an emergency button is provided, but can be effected only when somebody has pressed the emergency button.

Accordingly, the conventional devices and systems are not only inapplicable for use in a multi-detecting system, but also have various demerits described above.

It is a primary object of the present invention to provide a lift control system which can detect various events by a single detecting element.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a lift control system which is simple in construction and can readily be manufactured at low cost.

According to the invention there is provided a lift control system comprising a spatial filter provided inside a cage of the lift, said spatial filter producing a signal having various features, discriminator means for discriminating one or more features of said signal, and for producing a control signal when at least one of said features being discriminated falls in a predetermined range, and active means connected to said discriminating means, said active means being made operative upon receipt of said control signal.

The spatial filter comprises a reticle element for filtering rays emitted or reflected from an object, a lens assembly for converging the rays, and a detector for receiving converged and filtered rays.

The reticle may be presented in a form of fence or checkerboard, or a semi-spherical bowl having a plurality of openings which may serve as a

reticle. In each of the openings, a prism may be mounted. The reticle may be defined by a poly-face prism which is made from a plano-convex lens with its curved face so polished or cut as to have a plurality of flat faces.

It is to be noted that the term "spatial filter" used herein is understood as including various filters that can detect spatial pattern defined not only by the light intensity distribution but also by a medium of other physical amounts, such as temperature. The embodiments disclosed herein are, however, directed to a spatial filter that detects spatial pattern defined by the light intensity distribution, as an example.

The detector may be sensitive to either light rays or infrared rays. Furthermore, it may be defined by a plain face every place of which is sensitive to rays, or by a stripes of silicon solar cells aligned parallelly to each other with a predetermined pitch, for serving also as a reticle element.

The said various features of the signal produced from the spatial filter are amplitude and frequency of wanted pulsating signal and amplitude of background signal.

Preferably the discriminating means discriminates the amplitude of wanted pulsating signal and produces the control signal when the amplitude of wanted pulsating signal exceeds a predetermined high level or falls below a predetermined low level for the indication that an object moving or flickering in the field is brighter or darker than an average brightness, respectively.

According to another preferred embodiment, the discriminating means discriminates the frequency of wanted pulsating signal and produces the control signal when the frequency of wanted pulsating signal exceeds a predetermined frequency for the indication that an object moving in the field is moving faster than an average speed.

Preferably the active means is any one of or in combination of alarm device, display device, broadcast device, lift drive device and/or door control which controls the operation of lift's door.

According to a further preferred embodiment, the discriminating means discriminates the amplitude of background signal and produces the control signal when the amplitude of the background signal falls below a predetermined level for the indication that the background of the field is darker than a predetermined brightness.

Preferably the active means may be a light adjuster for adjusting light in the cage and/or an auxiliary light control for controlling power supply to an auxiliary light provided in the cage.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into effect it will now be more fully described with reference to specific embodiments thereof as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a spatial filter arrangement;



Figure 2 is a plan view of a checkerboard reticle;

Figure 3 is a graph showing waveform of wanted pulsating signal obtained from the spatial filter;

Figure 4 is a diagrammatic view of a lift;

Figure 5 is a block diagram showing lift control system according to a first embodiment;

Figure 6 is a diagrammatic view of a modification of the spatial filter employing a semi-spherical bowl;

Figure 7 is a bottom plan view of the semi-spherical bowl;

Figure 8 is a diagrammatic view of another modification of the spatial filter having a plurality of prisms mounted in the semi-spherical bowl;

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 8, but particularly shows prisms having different configuration;

Figure 10 is a diagrammatic view of a further modification of the spatial filter employing a poly-face prism;

Figure 11 is a side plan view of the poly-face prism;

Figure 12 is a bottom plan view of the poly-face prism;

Figure 13 is a diagrammatic view of a still further modification of the spatial filter employing a silicon solar cell arranged in stripes;

Figure 14 is a bottom plan view of the silicon solar cell;

Figure 15 is a cross sectional view taken along a line XV—XV shown in Figure 14;

Figure 16 is a graph showing a signal spectrum of signal obtained from a silicon solar cell shown in Figure 14;

Figure 17 is a block diagram showing a lift control system according to a second embodiment of the invention;

Figure 18 is a diagrammatic view of a lift having the lift control system of Figure 17;

Figure 19 is a block diagram showing a modification of the lift control system of Figure 17;

Figure 20 is a diagrammatic view of a lift having the lift control system of Figure 19;

Figure 21 is a block diagram showing a further modification of the lift control system of Figure 17;

Figure 22 is a block diagram showing a detail of the lift control system of Figure 5;

Figure 23 is a circuit diagram of frequency comparator employed in the lift control system of Figure 22; and

Figure 24 is a graph showing waveforms obtained from major points in the circuit of Figure 23.

Before the description of the present invention proceeds, a fundamental principle of a spatial filter is explained with reference to Figures 1, 2 and 3.

Referring to Figure 1, a spatial filter generally includes an objective lens L1, a condenser lens L2 with its optical axis aligned with that of the objective lens L1, and a field stop 2 located

between the lenses L1 and L2, and within a X—Y plane. The field stop, according to an example shown in Figure 1, is defined by transparent and non-transparent stripes aligned alternately and parallelly to each other in a direction of Y-axis, and each having a width  $a$  and extending in a direction of X-axis. Such a field stop 2, as shown in Figure 1, is called a fence reticle, whereas one shown in Figure 2 is called a checkerboard reticle.

The spatial filter further includes a detector 4 located on the optical axis and on one side of the condenser lens L2 remote from the field stop 2. The detector 4 is sensitive to rays of light or infrared, and produces an electrical signal relative to the received rays.

When an object 6, shown as a dot light source, moves within an X'—Y' plane spaced a distance  $H$  from the objective lens L1, and in a direction of Y'-axis, an image of the object 6 scans over the fence reticle 2 in the Y direction, provided that the objective lens L1 and the fence reticle 2 are spaced a proper focusing distance  $F$ . The image of the object 6, which has passed through the fence reticle 2 is again focused on the detector 4 by the condenser lens L2. Accordingly, the detector 4 produces a train of pulses, as shown in Figure 3. If the velocity of the object 6 is expressed as  $V$ , a period  $T$  for one cycle of a pulse can be expressed as follows:—

$$T = \frac{2aH}{FV} \quad (1)$$

When the parameters  $a$  and  $F$  are given, and when the period  $T$  (or frequency  $1/T$ ) is known, it is possible to calculate the velocity  $V$ .

Furthermore, since the amplitude of such pulses is in relation to the intensity of rays emitted from the object 6, it is possible to make an assumption of condition of the object 6. For example, if the detector 4 is sensitive to light rays, the brightness of the object 4 can be determined, and if it is sensitive to infrared rays, the temperature of the object 4 can be determined.

If the checkerboard reticle shown in Figure 2 is employed in place of the fence reticle, or two sets of optical arrangement of Figure 1 are employed, it is possible to detect the velocity  $V$  of the object 6 not only in Y'-axis direction, but also in all directions within X'—Y' plane.

Referring to Figures 4 and 5, there is shown one embodiment of a lift control system according to the present invention. In Figure 4, a reference numeral 8 designates a cage of a lift, 10 designates a main rope for holding the cage 8, and 12 designates a spatial filter which is located on the ceiling of the cage 8 so as to detect any object which falls in its range shown by a shaded section 14. It is to be noted that the spatial filter 12 can be provided at any other portion, for example, on a side wall of the cage 8, so long as its range covers the inside space of the cage 8. It is also noted that the range 14 may be changed with respect to the objects to be detected.

Figure 5 shows a block diagram of the lift control system which includes the spatial filter 12, a frequency discriminator 16, an amplitude discriminator 18, and an emergency control 20.

- 5 According to the embodiment shown in Figure 5, the emergency control 20 includes an alarm 22 for producing sound such as buzzer, a display, 24 for showing mark or character representing an emergency, a broadcast 26 for giving an  
10 announcement of emergency, and a lift drive 28 which controls the movement of the cage 8, for sending the cage 8 to a nearest floor or to a floor giving a calling signal. The frequency  
15 discriminator 16 has an input connected to the spatial filter 12 and an output connected to each of alarm 22, display 24, broadcast 26 and lift drive 28. The amplitude discriminator 18 has an input connected to the spatial filter 12 and an output O2 connected to the alarm 22. Another  
20 output O1 of the amplitude discriminator 18 is connected to each of alarm 22, display 24, broadcast 26 and lift drive 28.

- When some object moves within the range 14 of the spatial filter 12, the spatial filter 12  
25 produces a signal S1 having a frequency determined by the speed of movement of the object and an amplitude determined by the brightness of the object. If the object is one or more people and when they are taking the lift in a  
30 usual manner, their movements are rather slow. Thus, in this case, the signal S1 has a low frequency corresponding to the slow movement of people. On the other hand, if some serious matter, for example violence of crime, takes place  
35 in the cage 8, the people in the cage are likely to make quick movement(s). In this case, the signal S1 will have a frequency higher than the above mentioned frequency. The frequency  
40 discriminator 16 detects such a high frequency and produces an emergency signal S2 to the emergency control 20. When the emergency control 20 receives an emergency signal S2 from the frequency discriminator 16, the alarm 22 is  
45 actuated to produce a buzzing inside the cage 8 and outside the cage 8, preferably at a building keeper's office, and the display 24 is actuated to produce a visual signal, such as a luminous sign saying "EMERGENCY". Furthermore the  
50 broadcast 26 is actuated to give an announcement, such as so-and-so lift is in an emergency, and at the same time, the lift drive 28 is so actuated as to advance the cage 8 to the nearest floor or to the floor from which the calling  
55 signal is given and to open the door.

- When a fire breaks out in the cage 8, the brightness inside the cage 8 becomes brighter than usual, and in this case, the amplitude  
60 discriminator 18 detects that the amplitude of the signal S1 is higher than a predetermined level and produces an emergency signal S3 to each devices 22, 24, 26 and 28 in the emergency control 20 to give out an emergency sign of fire break out and to advance the cage to the nearest floor.

- On the other hand, when the amplitude of the  
65 signal S1 becomes lower than a predetermined

level, as occurred when there is smoke in the cage 8, when the lights in the cage 8 are out or when someone has covered the light receiving face of the spatial filter or the lights, the amplitude  
70 discriminator 18 produces an emergency signal S4 which is applied to alarm 22 of the emergency control 20. The reason why the signal S4 is not applied to other devices in the emergency control 20 is because the matter is not so serious as  
75 others mentioned above.

It is to be noted that the emergency control 20 may have other warning or control devices which will be helpful to cope with the serious matters.

- It is also to be noted that any one of alarm 22, display 24 or broadcast 26 can be connected to a  
80 police station or a similar organization.

- It is further to be noted that the emergency control 20 may be so arranged that the timing for actuating the devices 22, 24, 26 and 28 may be  
85 varied. For example, the alarm 22 is actuated instantly to the generation of the emergency signal, whereas the display 24 is actuated a short period of time after the generation of the emergency signal, provided that the emergency  
90 signal is still present. Furthermore, if the emergency signal lasts still longer, the broadcast 26 may be actuated after the actuation of the display 24. In this manner, one may evaluate how serious the matter is.

- Referring to Figures 6 and 7, there is shown an optical arrangement of the spatial filter. The arrangement shown includes a semi-spherical bowl 30 having a plurality of circle openings 30a  
100 formed therein for permitting the light pass, a convex lens 32, and the detector 4 sensitive to light rays. It is to be noted that the semi-spherical bowl 30 serves as the checkerboard reticle shown in Figure 2. When the object 6 moves in the  
105 direction shown by an arrow, the light rays emitted or reflected from the object 6 reach the detector 4 intermittently, and accordingly, the detector 4 produces a pulsating signal S1 similar to that shown in Figure 3. As understood to those skilled in the art, the pulsating signal S1 will be  
110 carried on a certain level determined by the surrounding lights that go into the detector 4.

- It is to be noted that the number of circle openings 30a is not limited to those shown in Figure 7 but can be any other number, and that  
115 the circles can be disposed in any other manner.

- Referring to Figure 8, there is shown another optical arrangement of the spatial filter. When compared with the arrangement of Figure 6, the arrangement shown in Figure 8 further includes  
120 cylindrical prism elements 34 fittingly mounted in the circle openings 30a. A cylindrical prism in the center of the semi-spherical bowl 30 has its opposite faces parallel to each other, whereas other cylindrical prisms have their face facing the  
125 detector 4 inclined in such a manner as to orient the edge containing an acute angle towards the centre of the bowl 30. The degree of inclination of the face becomes greater as the distance to the centre of the bowl 30 becomes longer.  
130 Accordingly, the light rays, which have passed

through the cylindrical prism 34 are directed towards the centre of the convex lens 32. When the object 6 moves in the direction shown by an arrow, the light rays emitted or reflected from the object 6 reach the detector 4 only when the object 6 is located in regions 36a, 36b, 36c, 36d . . . . Accordingly, the detector 4 receives the light rays from the objects 6 intermittently, and thus produces a pulsating signal similar to that shown in Figure 3.

Referring to Figure 9, there is shown a further optical arrangement of the spatial filter. When compared with the arrangement of Figure 8, the faces of the cylindrical prisms 34' are inclined in opposite direction. Accordingly, the light rays, which have passed through the cylindrical prisms 34', direct towards the convex lens 32 almost parallelly to each other.

When the optical arrangement of Figure 8 or 9 is employed, the light rays from the object 6 can be effectively gathered by the convex lens 32, and accordingly, it is possible to reduce the area of light receiving face of the detector 4. Furthermore, a signal-to-noise ratio in the signal S1 can be improved.

It is to be noted that in the optical arrangements of Figures 6 to 9 the openings 30a and prisms 34 and 34', which have been described as having a circle configuration, can be formed in any other shape, such as a rectangular. Furthermore, the prisms 34 and 34' can be formed in any other shape so long as they provide necessary refraction.

Referring to Figures 10, 11 and 12, there is shown a still further optical arrangement of the spatial filter. The arrangement shown includes detector 4, convex lens 32 and poly-face prism 38. The poly-face prism 38 is made from a plano-convex lens with its curved face so polished or cut as to have a plurality of circle flat faces 38a, as best shown in Figures 11 and 12. Since the flat faces 38a have different angle with respect to the optical axis, only the lights from particular regions 36a, 36b, 36c, . . . pass through the poly-face prism 38. Accordingly, the poly-face prism 38 serves as the checkerboard reticle shown in Figure 2.

It is to be noted that the number of cut faces 38a is not limited to those shown in Figure 11 but can be any other number. Furthermore, the disposition, shape and size of the cut faces 38a can be made in any other manner. For example, the cut faces 38a may have a shape of polygon.

In the optical arrangement described above in connection with Figures 8 and 10, the convex lens 32 can be eliminated. Thus, the spatial filter can be made compact in size.

It is to be noted that the poly-face prism 38 described above in connection with Figures 11 and 12 is not an ordinary reticle element. It is a novel and newly invented reticle element which has refraction effect. Therefore, the poly-face prism 38, employed as a reticle element, can receive lights in wide solid angle. Furthermore, when the poly-face prism 38 is employed, a

detector 4 having a plain light receiving face, i.e., a light receiving face having no particular pattern, can be used. Moreover, it is not necessary to employ a differential amplifier as in a detector 40 described below.

Referring to Figures 13, 14 and 15, there is shown yet another optical arrangement of the spatial filter. The arrangement shown includes a convex lens 32 and a detector 40. The detector 40, as best shown in Figures 14 and 15, is formed by a base plate 42 made of ceramics or the like material, an N type silicon layer 44 deposited almost entirely on the base plate 42, and a P-type silicon layer 46 deposited on the N-type silicon layer 44. The P-type silicon layer 46 is formed by two sections 46a and 46b (Figure 14) each formed in a shape of comb, and their teeth are interleaved with each other. In the P-type silicon layer 46, sections from which the teeth are extending are covered by a tape or bonding agent 48 for preventing light rays from being impinged thereon. As understood to those skilled in the art, the detector 40 according to the arrangement described above is defined by a plurality of stripes of silicon solar cells aligned parallelly to each other with a predetermined pitch. Thus, the detector 40 serves also as a fence reticle.

The detector 40, when used in association with a differential amplifier, is particularly suitable for eliminating background noise signals, such as that caused by the day light that adds dc signal or the artificial light that adds fluctuating signal of 50 or 60 cycles per second depending on the frequency of commercial ac power.

Figure 16 shows signal spectrum of signal obtained from the detector 40 of Figure 14. By the arrangement as shown in Figure 14 and taking the difference between the outputs, it is possible to obtain a spatial frequency characteristic having a single peak point.

In contrast to the detector 40, the detector 4 employed in the spatial filter arrangements of Figures 1, 6, 8, 9 and 10 have a plain photoelectric element.

Referring to Figures 17 and 18, there is shown a lift control system according to a second embodiment of the present invention. The system shown is particularly designed for controlling the operation of door in relation to the people who are at a waiting area in front of the lift's door. Also, the system of this embodiment employs the spatial filter arrangement described above in connection with Figures 13, 14 and 15.

According to this embodiment which controls the door movement, it is preferable to employ the fence reticle and to dispose the reticle's stripes in parallel relation to the movement of the door so as to prevent the detection of door movement, or people or object that moves in the same direction as the door movement. The system includes a spatial filter 12, a differential amplifier 50, an automatic gain control 52, a level detector 54 and a door control 56, which are connected in cascade. The system further includes an amplifier 58 connected to the spatial filter 12 and an

adjusting linearizer 60 connected between the amplifier 58 and the automatic gain control 52. As shown in Figure 18, the spatial filter 12 has a detecting range 14' which can cover a waiting area 62 located in front of the lift's door in each floor.

The differential amplifier 50 is provided for eliminating the background noise signals and for producing only the wanted signal representing the presence and movement of the object. The amplifier 58 adds the signal from the spatial filter 12, and produces a signal representing the brightness of background set up by a light 64 provided in the cage 8 and/or by the lights in the floor.

The adjusting linearizer 60 includes a photocoupler linearizer for adjusting the proportional relation between brightness and the automatic gain control 52, so as to change the slope of the proportional relation.

The signal representing the brightness of the background produced from the amplifier 60 is also applied to the automatic gain control 52 for making the wanted signal independent of the change in the brightness of the background. More particularly, when the brightness of the background exceeds the predetermined level, the amplitude of the wanted signal is reduced by the rate determined by the exceeded degree of brightness, and when the brightness of the background falls below the predetermined level, the amplitude of the wanted signal is increased by the rate determined by the degree of lacking. Therefore, the automatic gain control 52 produces a wanted signal which does not take any influence from the fluctuation or variation of the background light.

The level detector 54 receives wanted signal from the automatic gain control 52 and produces a control signal when the wanted signal exceeds a predetermined level. The said predetermined level is set to a level obtained when an object having a relatively low reflectivity moves slowly in the waiting area 62. During the cage 8 being at a floor ready for taking people in and when the level detector 54 produces a control signal, the door control 56 is actuated such that the lift's door is maintained open and the timing for automatically closing the door is prolonged.

Next, the operation of the lift control system according to the second embodiment is explained. When the cage 8 stops at the floor illustrated, the lift's door (not shown) is opened automatically by a known means, and it is maintained open for a predetermined period of time. If the people in the waiting area 62 move into the cage 8 within said predetermined period of time, no pulsating signal is produced during a last bit of time within said predetermined period of time. In this case, the door closes automatically and the cage 8 advances to its destination. On the other hand, if there are some people left in the waiting area 62 moving towards the cage 8 at said last bit of time, the spatial filter 12 detects the movement of the people in the waiting area 62, and accordingly,

the wanted signal, i.e., a pulsating signal having a frequency determined by the speed of movement of the people and an amplitude determined by the reflectivity of the people is produced from the automatic gain control 52. Since the frequency and amplitude of the generated pulsating signal is greater than those set up in the level detector 54, the level detector 54 produces a control signal to the door control 56 within said predetermined period of time. Thus, the door control 56 is so actuated as to prolong the timing for closing the door.

Then, when the door is about to close, the lift control system shown in Figure 17 is made inactive, or the door control 56 disregards any further control signal from the level detector 54, to prevent an erroneous operation caused by the door movement regarded as the movement of people at the waiting area.

It is to be noted that by making the detecting range 14' narrower in terms of direction of door movement and by holding the lift control system of Figure 17 active until just before the door intrudes into the narrow range 14', the lift control system of Figure 17 can be so designed as to allow the spatial filter 12 to detect people who have dashed to the waiting area 62 even during the closure of the door. In this case, the lift control system detects such a movement of people and reopens the door even after the door has started to close.

It is also to be noted that the adjusting linearizer 60 can be eliminated from the system shown in Figure 17 or that the automatic gain control 52 can be designed as to serve also as the light adjuster 60.

It is further to be noted that the automatic gain control 52 and the adjusting linearizer 60 can be eliminated and that the output of the amplifier 58 can be connected to the level detector 54 for controlling the signal level of the wanted signal in the level detector 54 by the use of signal from the amplifier 58.

It is still further to be noted that the amplifier 58, which is shown as receiving two signals from the spatial filter 12, can be designed as to receive only one signal from the spatial filter 12.

As understood from the foregoing description, the lift control system of Figure 17 will not detect people who are only standing in the waiting area 62, that is, people who have no intention to take the lift.

Referring to Figures 19 and 20, there is shown a lift control system which is a modification of the system shown in Figures 17 and 18. When compared with the system of Figure 17, the system shown in Figure 19 has no automatic gain control 52 and adjusting linearizer 60, but instead it has another level detector 66 connected to the amplifier 58 and an auxiliary light control 68 connected to the level detector 66 through a relay switch 70 which is normally held open. The level detector 66 receives a signal representing the brightness of background from the amplifier 58, and when it detects that the brightness of

background is below a predetermined level, it is so actuated as to close the switch 70 for actuating the auxiliary light control 68. The auxiliary light control 68 is connected to an auxiliary light 72 shown in Figure 20. Accordingly, when the auxiliary light control 68 is actuated, i.e., the switch 70 is turned on, the auxiliary light 72 is turned on for illuminating particularly the waiting area 62. The switch 70 opens in response to the complete closure of the door. Accordingly, when the auxiliary light 72 is turned on, it is maintained on until the closure of the door.

In operation, when the cage 8 stops at a floor shown in Figure 20, the door automatically opens and the people in the waiting area 62 move into the cage 8. During this moment, if the waiting area 62, for some reason or other, becomes darker than the required brightness, the background signal produced from the amplifier 58 decreases in level. When the background signal falls below a predetermined level, the level detector 66 is so actuated as to close the switch 70. Accordingly, the auxiliary light control 68 is actuated to supply power to the auxiliary light 72, so that the waiting area 62 can be maintained brighter than the required brightness. In this case, when there are some people still left in the waiting area 62 moving towards the cage 8, the spatial filter 12 produces pulsating signal which has an amplitude sufficiently high to be detected by the level detector 54. Accordingly, the door control 56 controls the door in a similar manner described above without any failure.

According to the lift control system described above in connection with Figures 19 and 20, the employment of auxiliary light not only prevents the lift control system from making an erroneous operation as often occurred when the wanted signal, i.e., the pulsating signal representing people in the waiting area 62 moving towards the cage 8, becomes indistinguishable over the background signal, but also lightens the footing to make people feel easy.

The auxiliary light, which has been described as being turned off in response to the closure of the lift's door, may be turned off after a set period of time from the closure of the switch 70.

It is to be noted that the lift control system of Figure 19 can be combined with that of Figure 17, as shown in Figure 21. Since the dynamic range of the differential amplifier 50 or automatic gain control 52 is limited to a certain degree, there may be a case wherein the level detector 54 fails to detect the wanted signal. But when the auxiliary light is employed, the wanted signal produced from the automatic gain control 52 becomes distinctively high, allowing the detection of wanted signal with high reliability.

Referring to Figure 22, there is shown an example of lift control system of the first embodiment shown in Figure 5. The lift control system shown includes the spatial filter 12 of any kind described above and a preamplifier 74 connected to the spatial filter 12. The output of the preamplifier 74 is connected to the frequency

discriminator 16 and also to the amplitude discriminator 18. The outputs of these discriminators 16 and 18 are connected to the emergency control 20.

The frequency discriminator 16 includes a band pass filter 16a, an automatic gain control 16b, a level detector 16c, a frequency comparator 16d and a monostable multivibrator 16e which are connected in cascade between the preamplifier 74 and emergency control 20. It further includes a time lag of first-order circuit 16f connected to the preamplifier 74, and an adjusting linearizer 16g connected between the time lag of first-order circuit 16f and the automatic gain control 16b. The band pass filter 16a eliminates the background signal and supplies only the wanted signal to the automatic gain control 16b. The time lag of first-order circuit 16f receives a signal from the preamplifier 74 and smooths the signal level. When the signal from the preamplifier 74 is considered from the view point of waveform, the wanted signal occupies much less area than the area of the background signal. Accordingly, the smoothed signal produced from the time lag of first-order circuit 16f can be considered as an average signal of the background signal. The adjusting linearizer 16g and the automatic gain control 16b receive the average signal of background from the time lag of first-order circuit 16f, and operate in a similar manner described above in connection with Figure 17. Accordingly, the automatic gain control circuit 16b produces the wanted signal which is not affected by the fluctuation of ambient light. An example of waveform of the wanted signal produced from the automatic gain control 16b is shown in Figure 24 under a heading A. Such a waveform is referred to as a waveform A, and so as the other waveforms. The level detector 16c has two threshold levels: high and low. It produces a high level signal when the wanted signal (waveform A) exceeds the high threshold level and also when the same falls below the low threshold level. Thus, it can be said that only the wanted signal having a relatively high amplitude is transmitted through the level detector 16c. According to the example, the level detector 16c produces a signal having a waveform B, as shown in Figure 24. The frequency comparator 16d compares the frequency of the wanted signal transmitted through the level detector 16c with a predetermined frequency, and the monostable multivibrator 16e produces a pulse when the frequency of the wanted signal surpasses the predetermined frequency. Accordingly, when the monostable multivibrator 16e produces a pulse, it is understood that the object detected by the spatial filter 12 is moving faster than a predetermined speed. The pulse produced from the monostable multivibrator 16e is applied to the emergency control 20.

Referring to Figure 23, there is shown an example of the frequency comparator 16d. The circuit shown includes a differentiating circuit defined by a capacitor C1 and resistor R1, a

monostable multivibrator MM1, a delay circuit defined by a resistor R2 and a capacitor C2, and an AND-gate G1. When the signal (waveform B) from the level detector 16c is applied, the differentiating circuit produces a pulsating signal having waveform C as shown in Figure 24. This signal (waveform C) is shaped in a rectangular form (waveform D) by a pair of inverters and is applied to the monostable multivibrator MM1 and also to one input of the AND gate G1. Then, the monostable multivibrator MM1 produces a single shot pulse (waveform E) having a pulse duration P determined by a variable resistor VR1 and capacitors C3, C4 and C5. The single shot pulse (waveform E) is delayed by the delay circuit, and the delayed pulse (waveform F) is applied to the other input of the AND gate G1. When there is a pulse, within the duration of delayed pulse (waveform F), from the inverter, it is transmitted through the AND gate G1 (waveform G). When the frequency of the wanted signal (waveform A) becomes low, the pulse interval of the pulse signal (waveform D) becomes longer. In this case, no pulse will be produced from the AND gate G1.

Referring again to Figure 22, the amplitude discriminator 18 includes a first-order lag circuit 18a, a first comparator 18b, a second comparator 18c and an OR gate 18d. The first-order lag circuit 18a smooths the signal from the preamplifier 74 in a similar manner described above for producing an average signal of background. The first comparator 18b compares the average signal with a predetermined high level signal. When the average signal surpasses the predetermined high level signal, the first comparator 18b produces a signal which is applied through the OR gate 18d to the emergency control 20. On the other hand, the second comparator 18c compares the average signal with a predetermined low level signal. When the average signal falls below the predetermined low level signal, the second comparator 18c produces a signal which is also applied to the emergency control 20.

As understood from the foregoing description given in connection with Figure 5, the monostable multivibrator 16e produces a pulse when people in the cage 8 make a quick motion when some unexpected event occurs. The first comparator 18b produces a signal when a fire breaks out in the cage 8, and the second comparator 18c produces a signal when smoke fills up the cage 8.

The emergency control 20 is understood as identical to that described above in connection with Figure 20.

Since the lift control system according to the present invention employs a spatial filter, a number of different matters can be detected without any additional sensor or the like.

Accordingly, the lift control system can be prepared compact in size and simple in structure with low manufacturing cost.

Furthermore, since only the light or infrared rays are involved in the detection, there will be no interference to the radio wave or no harm to the

human body.

Although the present invention has been fully described with reference to preferred embodiments, many modifications and variations thereof will now be apparent to those skilled in the art.

# Claims

1. A lift control system comprising:—

a spatial filter provided inside a cage of the lift, said spatial filter producing a signal having various features;

discriminating means for discriminating one or more features of said signal, and for producing a control signal when at least one of said features being discriminated falls in a predetermined range; and

active means connected to said discriminating means, said active means being made operative upon receipt of said control signal.

2. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said spatial filter comprises a reticle element for filtering rays emitted or reflected from an object, a lens assembly for converging the rays, and a detector for receiving converged and filtered rays.

3. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 2, wherein said reticle element is a fence reticle.

4. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 2, wherein said reticle element is a checkerboard reticle.

5. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 2, wherein said reticle element is defined by a semi-spherical bowl having a plurality of openings.

6. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 5, wherein said semi-spherical bowl has a plurality of prisms, each mounted in each of said plurality of openings in said semi-spherical bowl.

7. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 6, wherein said prisms have their face facing said detector inclined in such a manner as to orient the edge containing an acute angle towards the centre of the semi-spherical bowl.

8. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 6, wherein said prisms have their face facing said detector inclined in such a manner as to orient the edge containing an acute angle away from the centre of the semi-spherical bowl.

9. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 2, wherein said reticle element is defined by a poly-face prism which is made from a plano-convex lens with its curved face so polished or cut as to have a plurality of flat faces.

10. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 2, wherein said detector is sensitive to light rays.

11. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 2, wherein said detector is sensitive to infrared rays.

12. A lift control system as claimed in any one of Claims 5 to 9, wherein said detector has a plain face sensitive to rays.

13. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 2, where said detector is defined by a plurality of stripes of silicon solar cells aligned parallelly to each other with a predetermined pitch, for serving also as the reticle means.

14. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said various features of said signal produced from the spatial filter are amplitude and frequency of wanted pulsating signal and amplitude of background signal.
15. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 14, wherein said discriminating means discriminates said amplitude of wanted pulsating signal and produces said control signal when said amplitude of wanted pulsating signal exceeds a predetermined high level or falls below a predetermined low level for the indication that an object moving or flickering in the field is brighter or darker than an average brightness, respectively.
16. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 14, wherein said discriminating means discriminates said frequency of wanted pulsating signal and produces said control signal when frequency of wanted pulsating signal exceeds a predetermined frequency for the indication that an object moving in the field is moving faster than an average speed.
17. A lift control system as claimed in any one of Claims 15 or 16, wherein said active means is any one of or in combination of alarm device, display device, broadcast device and/or lift drive device.
18. A lift control system as claimed in any one of Claims 15 or 16, wherein said active means is a door control for controlling the operation of lift's door.
19. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 14, wherein said discriminating means discriminates said amplitude of background signal and produces said control signal when said amplitude of said background signal falls below a predetermined level for the indication that the background of the field is darker than a predetermined brightness.
20. A lift control system as claimed in Claim 19, wherein said active means is an auxiliary light control for controlling power supply to an auxiliary light provided in the cage.
21. A lift control system substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and as illustrated in Figures 1—24 of the accompanying drawings.

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